

## THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commended from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. HARRISON, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war-worn and time-honored patriot and soldier.

The authorities we present against the puny attacks of Loco-Foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable barricade against all opposition, are no less than the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, the LEGISLATURES OF INDIANA, and of KENTUCKY, JAMES MADISON, JAMES MONROE, COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, ANTHONY WAYNE, LANGDON CHEVRE, SIMON, SYDNEY GUY, SHELBY, COL. PENNY, COL. CROGHAN, COL. DAVIES, and others, including in the illustrious catalogue even THOMAS RICHIE himself!

We begin with the testimony of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, now Vice President of the United States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress)—  
"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his fortune, life and sacred honor, to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

"During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, often in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

JAMES MADISON, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."

JAMES MADISON in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said,

An ample force from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed, with the addition of a few regulars under the command of Brigadier Gen. HARRISON, possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits."

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended, as follows:

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage on the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associate, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force."

This result is signally honorable to Major General HARRISON, by whose military talents it was prepared."

The following tribute of praise was paid to General Harrison, in 1811, by eleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under Gen. Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

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Extract of a letter from Col. Davies, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first of the two."

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"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savages of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

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Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 1, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors; but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I cannot with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. LANGDON CHEVRE, of the importance of the victory of the Thames and the bravery of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON:

"The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Sentiments of the Hero of Fort Stephenson, Col. Croghan, now of the War Department:

"I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison."

"I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies arise upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues, (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has on no occasion been withheld."

Lastly we come to the neat compliment of Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading organ of the Coalition in the South, who now brandishes his old "chapeau de paille" with two broken points, and threatens devastating war upon the conqueror of the British and Indian Coalition of the West!

The Richmond Enquirer said:

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, except himself. He does justice to every one but himself—and the world must therefore do justice to a man who was too modest to be just to himself."

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In the same journal, page 134, the following:

"Friday, February 4, 1803.

The message of the President of the United States, communicated on 3d February, was read, as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate: I nominate &c., WILLIAM H. HARRISON, to be Governor of Indiana Territory, from the 13th day of May next, when his present commission as Governor will expire.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner to enter into any treaty or treaties which may be necessary with any Indian tribes North West of the Ohio, and within the territories of the U. S. on the subject of their boundaries or lands."

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

"Tuesday Feb. 8, 1803.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the President of the United States, of February 3, nominating John Martin Baker and others, to civil and military appointments; and resolved, that they advise and consent to the appointments, agreeable to the nominations respectively &c."

In the same journal, (vol. 2.) pages 44, 45, the following:

"Monday, December 15, 1806.

The following written message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

To the Senate of the U. States: Vacancies having happened during the last recess of the Senate, in the following offices, I granted commissions to the persons herein named, to each respective vacancy; which commissions will expire at the end of the present session of the Senate. I now, therefore, nominate the same persons to the same offices, respectively, for appointment."

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Indiana, to be Governor of Indiana.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1806.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nominations contained in the message received from the President of the United States, on the 16th inst. and resolved that they advise and consent to the appointments of B. Livingston, M. McClary, P. Cortenius, P. L. Shenck, J. Barnes, W. W. Parker, J. Page, W. Durham, E. Younger, WM. H. HARRISON, &c., agreeably to their nominations respectively."

In the same journal, pages 130, 131, the following:

"Tuesday December 19 1809.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham.

To the Senate of the United States: The commissions heretofore granted to the following persons being limited in their duration and now about to expire, I nominate them to the same office respectively annexed to their names:

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, whose commission as Governor of Indiana Territory will expire on the 19th January next, to be Governor of the same Territory, for three years next, ensuing that date.

JAMES MADISON."

Wednesday December 20, 1809.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of yesterday, nominating Joseph Crockett and others, to office. Whereupon resolved, that they advise and consent to the appointments of John Willard and WILLIAM H. HARRISON agreeably to the nominations respectively."

In the same journal, 1812, page 296, 300, 308 the following:

Monday November 9, 1812.

The following written message was received from the President of the U. States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States: I nominate the persons whose names are stated in the list annexed to the enclosed letter from the Secretary of War, for the promotions and appointments respectively proposed, &c.

JAMES MADISON."

November 9, 1812.

"War Department Nov. 9, 1812.

Sir: I have the honor to propose for your approbation, the following promotions and appointments in the Army of the U. States.

W. EUSTIS."

"Indiana Territory—WILLIAM H. HARRISON Brigadier General, to rank from the 22nd August, 1812."

Wednesday December 2, 1812.

The Senate resumed the consideration of certain military appointments, named in the last-mentioned message, and resolved, that the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, agreeably to the nomination."

In the same journal, 1813 pages 329, 330, the following:

Saturday, Feb. 17, 1813.

The following messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States: I nominate Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Brigadier General Wade Hampton, William R. Davy of S. Carolina, Morgan Lewis now Quarter Master General, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Indiana Territory, and Aaron Ogden of New Jersey to be Major Generals in the Army of the United States, &c.

JAMES MADISON."

February 15, 1813.

Monday, March 1, 1813.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States, of the 27th February, nominating James Wilkinson and others to offices.

On the question, "will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of WM. H. HARRISON?" It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 4. On motion, the yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present, those voted in the affirmative, are—Messrs. Bayard, Bibb, Brent, Brown, Crandford, Cuts, Franklin, Gillard, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Howell, Magruder, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Smith of New York, Tait, Turner, Varnum and Worthington. Those who voted in the negative, are—Messrs. German (of N. Y.) Lambert (of N. J.) Leid (of Pa.) and Lloyd (of Mass.)"

In the same journal, (vol. 3.) pages 612, 617, as follows:

Thursday, May 22, 1828.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. John Adams, his Secretary:

"Washington May 22, 1828.

I nominate, &c. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, &c.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

"Saturday, May 24, 1828.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, contained in the message of the 22nd inst. & Mr. Benton being at his request excused from voting, it was (without division on the yeas and nays,) resolved, that the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of WILLIAM H. HARRISON, agreeably to the nomination."

Harvey & Birch,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, AND SALT,

Offer at Retail

A very general and fresh assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Dyestuffs, Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware, Queensware, Blacksmith's Tools, Bolted Cloths, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Paper, Saddles, Umbrellas, Grindstones, &c. &c.

The iron, nails, steel, and salt, will be sold at the usual wholesale price for cash, or on a credit of ninety days, for satisfactory paper; and the articles offered at retail, on a credit until the first of January in each year, reserving the privilege of closing and collecting an account at any time it may be considered doubtful. The goods offered are believed to be of good quality, unless damage is specified, and the price named at the counter the one at which they should sell to those dealers who are willing to allow a reasonable profit on the investment."

Fayette, May 23d, 1840. 106mo

FIGURED SILKS.

10 pieces Black and Blue Black plain and figured silks.

10 do Plain and Figured Fancy Silks.

15 do Mocha de Laine.

6 do Painted Laine.

4 do Black Bombazine.

20 do Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, for sale by RICHARD H. LAW.

May 23d, 1840. 101f

Cloths.

30 pieces Black, Blue, Green, Invisible Green, Drab, Cadet mix, Steel mixed, Brown and Olive Cloths.